

CANADA.—A riot recently occurred at Bytown, between the Tories and radicals, in which eight persons are said to have been killed.

GOLD MINE IN INDIANA.—Mr. Grigg, of Morgan county, so it is stated, has discovered a gold mine on his land.

Glad of it. But every farmer can discover gold mines in his land,—if he works hard and judiciously in cultivating it.

Seventeen persons charged with participating in the New York Opera House riot, some months ago, have been condemned, after tedious trials. Judson (better known as Ned Buntline) was fined \$250 and sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary—Green in one month, and Thomas Bennett, Geo. Douglass and James O'Neil, each to thirty days in the city prison.

They have got up another post office fuss in South Carolina. Some good-for-nothing-jokers forwarded copies of an abolition circular to the "Committee of Vigilance" at Pendleton; upon which they went to the post office and took out certain letters by force. No lives lost; though terrible vengeance is threatened against all contumacious northerners!

What fol-de-rol!

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig means to be ahead next time.—Hear! Hear!

"Don't STEAL OUR TURNER.—We are in favor of the re-annexation of Cuba to the United States. No Democratic paper has yet taken this position. It is solely and exclusively ours. We intend to fight for it. And when the fruit is ready to be gathered we will either shake the tree or hold the hat. If the 'old man' should adopt the one-term principle, 'Cuba and Cuba' will be our motto in 1852. Dye hear that, boys!"

The Louisville Journal of Sept. 27, makes the following statement. We hope, for the honor of Indiana, that it is not true, so far as the killing is imputed to our people. We have law enough to secure negroes, without shooting them:

We understand that a few days ago eight negroes escaped from Lawrenceville into Indiana, and that a number of the people of Indiana went in search of them, and finding them armed, shot two of them in arresting them. One of them, it is said, fell dead, and the wound of the other was thought to be mortal. The other six were taken back to Kentucky.

PLANK ROADS.—They are progressing with the plank road north and south of Logansport handsomely. They expect to finish it north, to Rochester, in a year. Five miles south are already finished, and a toll-gate will be immediately erected.

In Posey county, they are actively engaged in a plank road from New Harmony to Vernon, and talk about other lines.

These are the best and cheapest roads for the West; and if the people are wise, they will go into them strong. One great advantage about them is, that all the profits are kept in the pockets of our own citizens, and the whole community partakes of the benefit in some way or other.

Mrs. Chapman Coleman of Louisville, received the premium of a silver pitcher, valued at one hundred dollars, offered by the Bourbon Agricultural Society for the best quilt made in Kentucky. There was a very spirited competition among the ladies of Kentucky for this premium. There was much disappointment among the defeated, and opinions were divided between the merits of the successful quilt, and one made by Miss Payne. Both were very beautiful. The centre piece of Miss P.'s had a month's work on it, says an informant of the Louisville Courier, but Mrs. Coleman's was the most original in design. We don't believe that a Miss could beat a Mrs. in this line, if the latter half tried. Let Miss P. get married, and then —

By reference to the candidates' list it will be seen that Hon. B. B. Emerson is announced as a candidate for State Treasurer. The "Red Rover," as he is familiarly termed, is extensively known in the State; and we have no hesitation in saying that should he be elected, he would make a good and efficient officer. The party have abundant material for officers, and all who have been named are well worthy. On whom the choice may fall, it is impossible at present to guess.

It will be seen also, that Col. EMBREZER DUMONT is a candidate for Agent of State. Mr. D. was a member of the Legislature a few years since, and acquitted himself very creditably. He is a man of talents, sound judgment, and industry, and would make a good State Agent, we have no doubt.

The printing for the State was never done half so good previous to the election of Mr. DeFrees, but we presume this will do no good now.—Lafayette Journal.

This Journal man must think he's mighty smart. The Chapmans are the best printers in the West, and if the State work is to be done with neatness and dispatch, they are the very "chaps" that can do it. "The printing for the State was never done half so good previous to the election of Mr. DeFrees." Bah! Rising Sun Whig.

That is whig against whig, and if any body doubts which comes nearest the truth, let them compare our work with that done by others. We should hardly claim for ourselves to be the "best printers in the West," but we have done and can do work, which we are not afraid to subject to the criticism of any printer. The editor of the Lafayette Journal is probably not a practical printer, and his judgment does not amount to much.

From Santa Fe.

St. Louis, Sept. 29.

James Brown, Government Agent, arrived from Santa Fe last night, 20 days out. Two Americans had been killed at Los Vegas, on the 5th September. The Indians stole 200 horses and 200 mules. This side of Santa Fe, forty Indians attacked Brown and robbed him of everything. The next day they gave him some mules and left him. Col. Alexander was in command at Santa Fe. Col. Washington has gone against the Indians. Real was at Tano. Maj. Stern had a skirmish with the Indians and was wounded in the leg. Bent's Fort was lately burned by the Cheyenne Indians in the absence of William Bent. Several men who were in charge are supposed to have been murdered. Several California trains were met; also, Col. Monroe and 200 dragoons and infantry, bound for Santa Fe, at Walnut Creek. The trains were all getting along well and grass was plenty. The Indians were hostile every where. Much political excitement prevailed at Santa Fe relative to the Convention to form a State Constitution.

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Orphan Asylum Meeting.

At a meeting of those friendly to the establishment of an Orphan Asylum for destitute children, held at the chamber of James G. Jordan, Esq., in the city of Indianapolis, on the evening of the 3d of October, 1849, on motion, Rev. E. R. Ames was appointed Chairman, and William Sullivan Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by Rev. A. H. Myers—in motion, a committee, consisting of Rev. A. H. Myers, J. P. Chapman, and J. B. Dillon, was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the object of this meeting, which, after consultation, reported the following:

WHEREAS, by the ordinary ravages of death upon our common humanity, and especially in the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," many children are bereft of their natural protectors, supporters and guardians, and in helpless orphanage cast upon the cold charities of the world, left to become the victims of ignorance, indolence, oppression and crime, many of whom are not only lost to society, but become a public charge; AND WHEREAS, no provision, either general or local, has been made in our State for those children of misfortune, whilst the constitution of the same clearly contemplates the amelioration of the State of the condition of all classes who have been rendered helpless and dependent by the unforeseen and unavoidable providence of God (and surely no greater misfortune than orphanage can befall any human being); AND WHEREAS, an orphan asylum, under the control of the State, designed to "encourage the principles of humanity, honesty, industry and morality," in such a manner as to make the recipients of its beneficence "lose by their usefulness the degrading sense of dependence," would doubtless prove a source of incalculable good to this class of the children of misfortune, and be the boast and glory of our State philanthropic institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the helpless and destitute condition of many children in our State, who have been bereft of their natural protectors, supporters and guardians, the establishment by the State of an Orphan Asylum is imperatively demanded.

Resolved, That the constitution of the State must clearly provide for this helpless and destitute class upon the hands of misfortune pressed so heavily. [See latter clause of Sec. 1st of Art. IX of the constitution: "The General Assembly shall countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, honesty, industry and morality." Also Sec. 4 of Art. IX of the constitution: "The General Assembly shall provide one or more farms, to be an asylum for those persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, may have a claim upon the aid and beneficence of society, on such principles that such persons may therein find employment and every reasonable comfort, and lose by their usefulness the degrading sense of dependence."] Resolved, That in reliance upon the divine blessing, and the humanity of the citizens of our State in general, and the members of the coming General Assembly in particular, we will use our utmost endeavors to secure the passage of a bill establishing an Orphan Asylum in our State.

Resolved, That a memorial to the next General Assembly be prepared and sent to the different parts of the State for signatures.

Resolved, That the subject is worthy of, and we trust will receive, a place in the columns and editorials of the press of our State, without regard to party or sect.

Most respectfully submitted,
A. H. MYERS,
J. P. CHAPMAN,
JOHN B. DILLON.

Which preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved unanimously, That a committee consisting of fifteen, of which the chairman and secretary of this meeting be members, be appointed to prepare a memorial and petition to the next Legislature, and to bring the subject properly before the public.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed said committee: Rev. F. C. Holliday, Rev. A. H. Myers, J. P. Chapman, J. B. Dillon, Calvin Fletcher, Wm. Hannaman, A. D. Gall, J. D. DeFrees, Rev. T. R. Cressey, J. M. Ray, Ovid Butler, Rev. Edward R. Ames, Samuel Merrill, J. B. McChesney, and William Sullivan.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the different papers of this city for publication, and that the editors throughout the State be requested to copy, in order that this subject may be fairly and fully brought before the friends of humanity.

E. R. AMES, Chairman.
WM. SULLIVAN, Sec'y.

The Regency Cabinet has contrived to get by the ears with all the governments of the World. The last pair is England and the Bey of Tunis. The correspondent of the Ledger, thinks that the Cabinet gets into these musses for the sake of the color to be derived by getting out of them without a fight. He says—

Mr. Clayton, it seems, delights in strong language, whether of censure or of professional flattery, and thus in one and the same letter, provided both have and antidote. He says to Mr. de Tocqueville: Send me anybody but Mr. Poussin, and I will make it "my study" to treat him well; but save me, O save me from this Red Republican!

War with France and her Allies.

The French President may be weak enough to suppose that his shortest road to a throne is a war with the United States, and that he would find European allies in this project. For allies he may rely upon Russia, Austria, Spain and England. Let us consider the probability of his gaining either, and here we will first consider Russia.

The Czar is the avowed enemy of European revolution, or in other words, European republicanism. But he has no fears about the republicanism of the United States. It cannot reach his own subjects directly. When it comes indirectly through France and Germany, he merely says, "I will join you, my neighbors, in your endeavor, without caring about the source of disorder. I cannot change the institutions of the United States but may prevent them from rising among my neighbors; and this is all that I shall attempt." Then as he fears not the United States directly, he has no pressing reason for throwing away any benefit of their friendship with Russia.

In 1844-5, our domestic exports to Spain and its dependencies were \$1,670,981, and our imports from Spain and its dependencies \$1,101,144, and our aggregate is \$2,772,125, of which \$1,382,989, of which seven eighths are the trade with Cuba. Whoever believes that Spain will sacrifice this trade, and Cuba, its chief source, to aid France in a war with the United States, a war in which Spain can gain nothing, absolutely nothing, has less wisdom than any Spanish government will show when the question is presented.

What would the English lose by a war with the United States? In 1844-5, our domestic exports to England and its dependencies were \$54,624,652, of which \$44,234,279 went to Britain and Ireland alone. In the same year our foreign exports were \$5,419,588, of which \$5,058,744 went to Britain and Ireland alone. In the same year our imports were \$49,908,725, of which \$44,390,803 came from Britain and Ireland alone. Here is an aggregate of \$110,948,260. As our whole exports in the same year, to all the world, were \$99,599,776 of domestic, and \$15,348,830 of foreign, and our whole imports \$17,254,364, an aggregate of \$231,001,170, our trade with the British Empire was nearly one half of all this; and therefore we may well say that we are England's best customer. This great trade must be seriously affected by a war between England and the United States, and most, by far, to the detriment of the former. Will the English nation permit their government to sacrifice so seriously this trade, for the benefit of a French crusade against our republicanism? Who ever suppose it egregiously misunderstands the "nation of shopkeepers."

We will now bring the case home to France. In 1844-5 our domestic exports to France and its dependencies were \$12,051,069, of which \$12,380,271 went to France alone. Our foreign exports were \$3,192,925, of which \$3,170,238 went to France alone. In the same year our imports from the French dominions were \$22,069,914, of which \$21,595,425 came from France alone. Here is an aggregate of \$38,213,905, most or all of which must be sacrificed, to enable "The France" to make an experiment for a throne! Will the French nation permit this? Will they sacrifice this trade, for the benefit of a French crusade against our republicanism? Who ever suppose it egregiously misunderstands the "nation of shopkeepers."

We notice the name of Gen. Drake, of Indianapolis, announced for State Treasurer, Dr. Ellis of the Goshen Democrat, for State Auditor, and the Chapmans of the Sentinel, for State Printers. According to our impressions there could be no more suitable nominations.—Valparaiso Observer.

STATE AUDITOR.—DR. ELLIS is our man, First, Second, Third, and last choice; because we think him as well qualified as any other man. And because we like to see merit rewarded with public confidence. Having said this, we will not take it back under any circumstances.—Huntington Age.

A correspondent of the State Sentinel mentions the name of Gen. D. REYNOLDS in connection with the office of agent of State. Dr. E. W. H. ELLIS, editor of the Goshen Democrat, is also spoken of in connection with the office of Auditor of State, and Messrs. CHAPMAN of the State Sentinel as State Printers. All of these gentlemen, we presume, would make good officers.—Vevy Palladium.

Our city was all excitement yesterday, from the fact that two respectable Ministers of the Gospel (regarded as such heretofore) were arrested on Friday night by watchman Corbitt. For several days, it had been known that thieves were amongst us, which was evident from the fact that several houses have been lately entered and robbed in the night. This of course put our citizens on their guard. At a late hour on Friday night watchman Corbitt was informed that two suspicious looking characters, well dressed and respectable in appearance, might be found at the house of a low prostitute on Water street—known as "Dutch Lane."

Mr. Corbitt immediately made arrangements to arrest these two gentlemen, and fully succeeded. When arrested, they refused to tell their names until brought to the Calaboose—where they were recognized to be two reverend divines, well known in our city, and who have preached morality, successfully, we hope, to many a poor sinner. They were disguised as we have good authority for stating, and bargaining for a night's lodging with the deceased prostitute in the house above named when detected. The names are Rev. P. P. Neely and Rev. Mr. Holland. From enquiries we are satisfied that Messrs. Neely and Holland are two wolves in sheep's clothing.

Mr. Neely was advertised to preach this morning at the Methodist Church. We suppose many people will go and hear his teachings of morality. Up to the time of putting our weekly to press, we had no information of the result of this trial of Messrs. Neely and Holland, before the Methodist Church. We would be thankful to any person who would give us a synopsis of the proceedings.—Nashville American.

A telegraphic dispatch states that the Reverend gentleman had been suspended from the ministry.

Homestead Exemption.

We are much pleased at the rapidly increasing interest this subject is awakening in the minds of the people. But a few months since, and it was only occasionally, and at great intervals, that we could catch up from our exchanges a random thought in favor, while the masses seemed to be wholly uninterested in the subject. Now, the entire democratic press, and many of the opposite party, are coming boldly to its support, and are zealously advocating its adoption, either into our organic or statute law. That it will eventually succeed, we have not the least doubt; that it will be accomplished soon, we have the strongest hopes; for a principle founded in such justice, such philanthropy, and such liberality, can never be suppressed long by a humane and patriotic people, when properly informed upon its merits.

Experience has shown that from long endurance burdens almost intolerable at first, may become comparatively easy; and the public mind so stupefied and insensible to its effects, as to render it almost impossible to awake the dormant energies of the people into action, to throw off the shackles that oppress it. Hence the wisest reforms, even where long experience has marked out their expediency, are slow in their progress, and frequently overwhelmed at first, with the strongest opposition from those who feel least the necessity of change, or whose indolent and selfish spirit is sufficiently improved upon the error of any policy—and whose false nerves and cowardly spirit shrink from the investigation of any untried policy, or the reduction of any theory to practice. But when once the people are brought to see and feel that long experience has marked out the necessity of a change, and the spirit of reform is kindled, no power can put out its spreading flames, until they have laid their renovating effect and their end is accomplished.

At every advancing period in the history of our Government—every revolution of a law or principle of political science—our free institutions have become more free, and the spirit of our laws more liberal and more democratic. The time has been, when legislation was carried out, not for the benefit of the rich, but for the benefit of the poor. The Government should protect the rich, and the rich take care of the poor. But the influence of such dogmas are rapidly passing away, and will ere long only be remembered as the follies of a far less enlightened age. The protection that is extended to Wealth and Poverty, and the exclusive privileges that are granted to the few, and that build up monopolies, will give way to wholesome support and stimulant to the crippled energies of the oppressed poor.

That the rights of unfortunate poverty to the protection of the laws should have been so much neglected, is truly surprising; and when the principle upon which a Homestead Exemption is based is diffused into the laws of every State, we will wonder with astonishment that patriotic and enlightened minds should have been so long in discovering its justice and necessity.

How can any one recognize any contract as natural, right or proper, which denies any one of God's intelligent creatures the free use of as much of the earth as he can give him to till, as is necessary to his comfortable maintenance, we cannot see. As well might the light of heaven and the free air he breathes be denied him. For the use of one is equally as essential to our happy existence as the other; and as well might we sign away our natural right, and that of our families, to the free breath of heaven, as we might our right to the ground that yields us sustenance. Thus, if humanity and expediency, the happiness and well being of society did not loudly call for it, we should still recognize the principle as just and valid. But when it is shown that expediency requires it, for the education and enlightenment of the masses—for endeavoring to lift the poor country and fastening their patriotism upon the laws of every State, we will wonder with astonishment that patriotic and enlightened minds should have been so long in discovering its justice and necessity.

We wish to see this question brought directly and speedily before the people; and for this purpose shall always reserve space in our paper for its advocacy. Regarding its unequal importance to but few questions of State policy, it should not be submerged into a party spirit, or lost sight of in our zeal for the promotion of other ends.—People's Press.

On Saturday morning last, about 4 o'clock, as Crane & Co.'s Circus was leaving our town, one of the teams attached to a baggage wagon, run off, throwing the driver (a young man by the name of David Hays), from his seat and killing him instantly. He was along at the time of the accident. The body had the appearance of being dragged on the ground. The wagon passed over a steep bank at the railroad depot, and near that place, the body was found.

The horses continued their flight to the public square where they stopped doing no injury to themselves or the vehicle to which they were attached. We are informed by one of the company, that they hired the deceased driver, last week, and that he was employed to drive the circus, and that he was killed by the accident.

It is due to the company to say that every respect was shown to the deceased which could be under the circumstances. They had the body decently interred in our public burying ground on Saturday.—Salem News, Oct. 2.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

M. Poussin left Washington to-day, with the regrets and personal esteem of many of our citizens who have been long and intimately associated with him, both recently and in former times.

He has not, however, suffered from the feelings of admiration towards the country and its institutions, and looks upon the U. S., as he says, as the future home of his children.

He had no wish and no idea of insulting this government, when he made representations and demands in conformity with his instructions.

His government is to act on the case of his dismissal. He did not call upon General Taylor, before leaving Washington, nor would it have been proper, under the circumstances; though between him and the President, there is no feeling of unkindness.

By the way, the President has, in free conversations, utterly and indignantly denied the truth of the stories got up in some newspapers, that Madame Poussin was excluded from the White House and the diplomatic dinner, &c.

The lady was not in this city, but in New York, at the time of the dinner mentioned; but Madame Poussin was treated with the greatest civility and attention by the President and his family.

Foreign.

A letter from Genoa announces the arrival of the celebrated Garibaldi in that city. He arrived in a fishing boat, accompanied by a single volunteer at Port Venice, on the 5th instant.—thence he proceeded to Chiavari, through Saiza, where he was recognized by the people, and a considerable crowd assembled to greet him. The military intendant requested him not to create any disturbance, but to remain at Chiavari until he should demand instructions from his government. A Captain gens d'arms was sent from the capital to escort Garibaldi to Genoa, where he is to remain until he can find an opportunity of getting to Italy.

The Monitor announces that the nuncio of the Apostolic See has presented to the President of the Republic the reply of the Pope to the letter accrediting M. de Corcelles as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a temporary mission to His Holiness, during the absence of M. de Horeourt. Letters from the 5th inst., mention that the crisis there is becoming more menacing. A rupture was imminent. It was considered probable that the Pope would end by placing himself under the Austrian flag. In the Legations it was stated in Gaeta that had the President's letter been officially published to the corps diplomatique, they would have thought it their duty to protest against it. It was rumored at Gaeta that Russia would take upon itself the Roman ban. Gen. Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely was preparing to return to France. The health of the French troops at Rome, was satisfactory. Letters from Naples of the 5th, announce the arrival of the Pope at Naples at 4 o'clock, P. M. the same day.

Cuba.

The following is an extract from a letter to the N. O. Delta:

HAVANA, Sept. 7, 1849.

The appearance of Gen. Taylor's proclamation produced the effect of inspiring confidence and courage among the government, which had been before in a state of great alarm; and it diffused a corresponding feeling of pain and depression among the Cubans, both native and of Spanish birth, who are sighing and striving after their liberty. Happily the tone of the American press, with which it is evident that this policy of the administration is nearly in unison, has been revived our hopes and dissipated that cloud; and an extraordinary excitement has been produced in the country by the idea that the American people will rise superior to any efforts of the administration, and far from opposing the rescue of Cuba from her present odious and intolerable thralldom, will cheer on and assist her generous supporters. The government here, too, is so much delighted with the favor with which it is treated by President Taylor, and which was profuse in compliments and flatteries to him and his administration, has again fallen back into a state of alarm and dreadful uncertainty. The republicans, on their side, regard their cause as further advanced than ever, and are laboring to hasten the longed-for moment that shall witness their liberation from Spain, and their incorporation into our Union.

Interesting Items.

From Webb's Paris letters to the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The Turkish Government has established a system for gratuitous medical aid throughout the empire. Physicians are appointed, with salaries, to visit and attend the sick, and prohibited to take any fees from the poor. They are to report their cases every three months, officially. They are subjected to penalties, if they neglect the poor in favor of other classes.

The discussions of the cholera, at the second meeting, in London, of the South London Medical Society, are as remarkable and perplexing as those of the first. One eminent member observed—"We labor under this difficulty, that we do not know what the cholera is;" another condemned the use of wet sheets; a third declared he had found it almost invariably successful; &c. &c. When Dr. Stephen rose to speak, Dr. Gull cried, "Is he one of us? Is he capable of judging of diseases?" The speaker answered that he was a physician of the College of Physicians at New York. He had a new cure to name; but his circumlocutory preface exhausted the patience of the faculty. According to the Report, he made, on the whole, a sorry figure. The meeting was equally divided, when the chairman asked whether they desired to vote as to the contagious nature of the disease. He thought it best that the question should not be put to vote.

Lord Brougham's long, and as it appears to me, able letter, dated the 8th ult., to Sir James Graham, on Making and Digesting of the Law, will not pass unheeded by your lawyers and law-givers. Parts of it are applicable in the United States, and the whole is instructive, just, and sound. It is a foreign legislation with which American jurisprudence has old and present relations of importance. His lordship describes his new effusion as of "moderate dimensions;" but it occupies, in small type, six of the broad and long columns of the London Morning Chronicle.

The Bank of France has nearly as much specie in vault, as amount of notes in circulation; and this nearly four hundred millions of francs; and it is still exempted by law from specie payments. No parallel for the phenomenon is to be found in the history of banking.

Europe has two million of men under arms, and disarmament must be simultaneous. How can this be accomplished under the political, naval and commercial circumstances; the hostile array of principles and doctrines—of sects against the governments, both relying on force and violence—and of race against race, within as well as without particular empires? Typhoid is the personified principle of evil and destruction. It is a belief, it is a superstition, it is a heresy, and you cannot remove it from the world, or at least have become amphibious. What work in his line have we not witnessed on this continent since 22d February, 1848?

You may judge how obsolete has become the Divine Right of Kings—a doctrine widely maintained only a few years ago—by the following paragraph—each from a principal organ of the French Legitimists:—"Legitimacy is not even a contract between a family or race and a nation, but a national compact implying self government by delegation. It is a constitutional system of monarchy, to which a people binds themselves for their own welfare, to establish hereditary power, and you guarantee all the social and domestic hereditary rights—the secure transmission of property, and all transmissible rights. The true principle of order and stability, is a concentration of authority and force in an hereditary chief, and with legislative assemblies, elected by universal suffrage. Let a liberal, enlightened, literary dictatorship be thus created, and France is saved."

Among the exhibits exhibited at the magnificent display, just closed, of French domestic products, we remarked corks for bottles, which are made by machinery. Numerous and costly experiments to supersede manual labor had entirely failed. But Messrs. Luprat & Co. of Cistres, devised and executed an apparatus, by which their great manufactory of corks, they turn out a hundred thousand daily, of the best formation and finish, easily to be distinguished from those of handicraft in common use. By multiplying the machines, the manufacturers could meet any amount or demand. Hitherto, for the essential operation—the rounding (tournage)—workmen of special skill and power were indispensable, and received wages of four francs per diem, for the thousand corks they were able to furnish. By the machine called *Le Tournage*, plied with little fatigue, by a woman or child, the supply is 25,000 per day; an economy in wages of nearly a hundred francs.

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.—A fire broke out on the 25th in Lewis' Tobacco Store, on Green street, near Third, which destroyed a large amount of property, including six large four-story buildings, formerly occupied as Scott's Hotel. The damage to the buildings is estimated at \$20,000. The upper stories were occupied by Elliot as furniture rooms, whose loss is \$5,000, of which \$5,000 is covered by insurance. The buildings were insured for \$15,000. The Union Company's lumber yard was also burned, the loss of which is not ascertained. The whole loss is probably \$50,000.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sentinel.—I have observed in the Sentinel and Journal of last week, that a large meeting was held in Indianapolis, having in view preliminary steps for the construction of a direct Railroad from that place to Cincinnati.

If the citizens of Indianapolis and other portions of the State knew the estimation in which the Cincinnatians hold the Hosios of Indiana, I think they would pause ere they would embark in any such enterprise; they would, or should embark in the construction of works that would redound more to the credit and wealth of the State of Indiana, instead of placing themselves in a position which would forever make them tributary to a city in a neighboring State.

In order to show up some of their speeches, I will here give you an extract from the Daily Times of Sept. 3d, a paper published in Cincinnati, which contains a speaking of the city subscription and the Indiana subscription to the Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, says:—"The leading men of Indiana, and the people of that State also, are everywhere in bad odor in respect to money matters—they are bankrupt in pure and in financial character, reckless of State honor and credit. With means abundant, they will not pay their existing obligations; and with county bonds, while their State bonds are hawked about at 43 cents, the dollar is not unpaid for years, is highly ridiculous. The proposed subscription of five millions of dollars, as a precedent to Cincinnati, paying her one million, is a miserable humbug; as that nominal sum would not amount to but about one million, which, at six per cent, would make the real interest on the cash received, 30 per cent. per annum. From a common partnership with such a State, Lord deliver us, we pray."

The Cincinnatians, certainly, think they are a great people, and perhaps are so, in their own estimation. They seem to think and feel that Indiana is entirely their own; and all they have to do is to tap our Railroads when they please, and hold the tribute as usual. The Atlas of the 25th August says:

"The great object, at present in view, is to secure the trade of the Indiana Railroads, and the Washab Valley, all of which may be done, by twenty five miles of Rail road only."

How you see they want to secure our trade, even to the Washab Valley; while they are not willing to expend a dollar beyond the limits of New York and Ohio, in these matters, I would suggest to the citizens of Indiana, and I hope we have State pride to carry out the suggestion,—cut loose from a city, from which we receive nothing but abuse, and build up a city of our own; and it is morally certain that Indiana can build a city, which in 20 or 25 years would rival Cincinnati in all respects and add wealth and character to the State. That city can be located at the Falls of the Ohio, filling up the space from New Albany to Jefferson, and securing the water power, created by the proposed canal around the falls on the Indiana side, and the trade of the interior, directed to that point by Railroads, with liberal charters, would possess commercial and manufacturing facilities superior to any other point on the Ohio river. It is the duty of the Legislature to support and encourage our own commercial points. This is State policy everywhere. I could instance from all the States, and the world, the same. Illinois, recently, very wisely refused to charter a Railroad company, which would make the terminus at St. Louis, instead of one of her own commercial points. I leave this subject, for the present, and hope that some more able hand may continue, until the right feeling may pervade the minds of our whole community.

E. J.

Lines.

Suggested on reading Mrs. Bolton's collection of poems—by R. F. Bowers, of Washington City.

Spirit of poetry and song,
Whose blessed power is here,
To chain the gay and joyous throng,
The fainting heart to cheer,
At thy command the sun of hope
Stands still its beams to shed
And fragrant, blooming flowers spring up
Where'er thy foot shall tread.
The pilgrim wanders with ceaseless strife,
And tiring of his lot,
At thy approach receives a new life,
His darkness turns to day,
For unto thee by hand divine
The magic power is lent
To light with flaming torch of truth
The pathway up to Heaven!
The soldier girds his armor on,
And joins the glittering host,
Death hath no terror, danger none,
His deeds shall live in song—
Thy magic strikes the fountains of earth,
Shall gather round his urn,
Or pour his sweetest numbers forth
To hail his proud return.
Thy hand shall stave the tuneful lyre,
Which genders up his strain,
To wake the sweet enchanting fire
The glowing flame of love,
Thy power shall make the poet's pen
Shall paint the flowery road,
That leads through wisdom's pleasant ways,
To virtue's blest abode.
Fair freedom has no champion found,
Like that she has in thee,
Thy muse awakes the cheering sound,
The anthem of the free,
Thy magic strikes the fetters loose,
Where bondmen tend to knee,
And down-dropt slumbering millions wake,
And strike for liberty.
Dread spirit! whose mighty oppression's might
Shall part the thieving earth,
Thy rod the arid rock shall smite,
And gushing streams have birth,
When foes press on from every side,
Thy matches hand shall bid,
The sea of troubles to divide—
A pathway firm is made.
Split up forth, on every hand
Thy spring its life to shed,
While cheerily at thy command
Her radiant peace shall spread,
Glorious banners shall be unfurled,
To thee its folds are given;
Thy mission is the wide bright world,
Thy heritage is all that's good!

INDIANAPOLIS, October 4, 1849.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM FLORIDA.—We learn from the National Intelligencer that the following gratifying intelligence has been received at the War Department from Gen. Twiggs:

An interview had taken place between an officer of our Government and the leading men of the Florida Seminoles, which resulted most satisfactorily. It has been ascertained that the outrages committed on Indian river and Peas creek were committed by the young Indians, one of whom was a refugee, who thought that he might escape from justice by embroiling his people in a war with the United States. The Seminoles disclaimed all connection with the